REMARKS

Claims 1 through 18 are pending in this application. Claim 18 has been newly added. The Applicant appreciates the Examiner's indication of allowability concerning claims 2-3, 6, 8-10, 14 and 16-17.

I. CLAIM REJECTIONS - 35 U.S.C. § 102

Claims 1, 4, 5, 7, 11-13 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Yoo et al. (Yoo) (US 5,809,367). The Applicant respectfully traverses.

No claim is anticipated under 35 U.S.C. §102 (b) unless all of the elements are found in exactly the same situation and united in the same way in a single prior art reference. As mentioned in the **MPEP §2131**, "a claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference." Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California, 814 F.2d 628, 631, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987). Every element must be literally present, arranged as in the claim. *Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co.,* 868 F.2d 1226, 9 USPQ2d 1913, 1920 (CAFC 1989). The identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the patent claim. *Id.*, "All words in a claim must be considered in judging the patentability of that claim against the prior art." *In re Wilson,* 424 F.2d 1382, 165 USPQ 494, 496 (CCPA 1970), and MPEP 2143.03.

With regard to claim 1, the Examiner stated that Yoo discloses detecting the kind of paper

selected by a user (col 6, lines 20-39); editing by reducing the number of pixels of the image data at a certain rate when the detected paper is thick (col 4, lines 39-43).

However, first, the paper detection from col. 5, lines 20-39 is from the Yoo invention, but the image density disclosure from col. 4, lines 39-43 is of the conventional art that Yoo describes as having a problem. Yoo states in col. 4, lines 39-41 that the printer commonly adjusts the optimum conditions of the electrostatic printing process to the normal paper printing even when a thick overhead paper is inserted.

Secondly,editing by reducing the number of pixels of the image data at a certain rate when the detected paper is thick is not disclosed in Yoo at col 4, lines 39-43 or elsewhere. In the section cited by the Examiner, col. 4, lines 39-43, the printer commonly adjusts the optimum conditions of the electrostatic printer to the normal paper printing even when a thick and higher resistance overhead transparency is inserted. Therefore, because of the static setting of the "normal paper", the density of the printed image decreases. Yoo is not stating that there is a reduction of the number of pixels of image data at a certain rate when the detected paper is thick as in the present invention, but that commonly in the conventional art, the image quality is poor because the printer which is still printing for "normal paper" and therefore optimizing for normal paper, and is unable to print properly on the overhead transparency resulting in poor print quality. Basically, whether the paper is normal or thick, the optimization is still for normal paper in col. 4, lines 39-43. Therefore, there is never an "editing by reducing the number of pixels" by Yoo. In col. 4, lines 36-39, Yoo even states that higher voltages should be applied when compared to the voltage applied to normal paper in order to produce documents with higher print quality. But later in col. 4, lines 39-43, the common

printer does not do this and therefore the setting are made for normal paper and so a poor print quality and not an editing by reducing the number of pixels of the image data at a certain rate when the detected paper is thick.

Yoo never discloses the image being edited, but the present invention does.

The Examiner further states that Yoo discloses transmitting the edited image data to the laser scanning unit and performing the printing work for the edited image data (col 6, lines 36-40). However, Yoo on col. 6, lines 36-40 is not disclosing the transmission of edited image data, but only mentions about voltages. Furthermore, lines 36-40 is not disclosing the decreased density of the printed image of col. 4, lines 39-43 since such is a problem of the conventional art since poor quality results.

With regard to claim 4, the Examiner stated that Yoo discloses decreasing the amount of light emitted by the laser scanning unit at a predetermined rate (col 4, lines 39-43).

Respectfully, col. 4, lines 39-43 never discloses or mentions the decreasing of the amount of light. According to MPEP §2131, "The identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the patent claim." Col. 4, lines 39-43 is only stating that since no adjustment in voltages are made when thick or normal paper is inserted, then when a thicker paper like overhead transparency is inserted, the density of the printed image decreases since in col. 4, lines 36-37, "higher voltages should be applied" when such transparencies are used. Clearly, there is absolutely no disclosure of "decreasing the amount of light."

With regard to claim 5, the Examiner stated that Yoo discloses increasing a developing voltage applied to the developing machine to a predetermined voltage level (col 4, lines 36-39).

However, Yoo in col. 4, lines 36-39 discloses only "higher voltages should be applied to them". But, it is not clear what type of higher voltages are applied.

Looking at col. 4, lines 44-46 states that "In order to enhance the print quality, it is necessary to control the transfer voltages according to the type of paper used."

Therefore, first, there is no disclosure of increasing the transfer voltage but only of controlling the transfer voltage according to the type of paper.

Second, in the present invention, there is the "increasing a developing voltage" and not generally controlling the transfer voltage. Therefore, the present invention is specifically claiming the developing voltage being increased, which is not disclosed by Yoo.

Furthermore, as mentioned in claim 13 and added claim 18, the developing voltage is applied to a developing roller which is not disclosed in Yoo.

With regard to claim 12, the Examiner stated that Yoo also discloses further comprising of lowering an engagement force of a toner coated onto the photosensitive surface of said photosensitive drum (col 4, lines 55-64).

Col. 4, lines 55-64, states, "FIG. 2 illustrates the printer's fusing compatibility that varies with fusing temperatures in accordance with the type of paper used...The toner is fused to paper by heat and pressure of the fixing unit, and the loss of heat varies with the thickness of paper used."

(emphasis added). There is no disclosure of the lowering of the engagement force of the toner, but only a disclosure of heat, fusing temperatures varying with the thickness. There is only a mention that "the toner is fused to the paper by heat and pressure", but there is no actual relationship disclosed as to the engagement force of the toner being lowered.

II. ALLOWABLE SUBJECT MATTER

The examiner stated that Claims 2-3, 6, 8-10, 14 and 16-17 would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

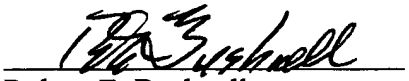
The applicant appreciates the Examiner's indication of allowability pertaining to claim 2-3, 6, 8-10, 14 and 16-17. In accordance with 37 C.F.R. § 1.111(b), the Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner temporarily hold objections and requirements as to form in abeyance until the remarks and amendments in this Amendment are considered by the examiner.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, all claims are deemed to be allowable and this application is believed to be in condition to be passed to issue. If there are any questions, the examiner is asked to contact the applicant's attorney.

No fee is incurred by this Amendment. Should there be a deficiency in payment, or should other fees be incurred, the Commissioner is authorized to charge Deposit Account No. 02-4943 of

Applicant's undersigned attorney in the amount of such fees.

Respectfully submitted,



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